

综述

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经前期综合征与双相障碍共病探讨

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【摘要】 经前期综合征和双相障碍都是常见的精神障碍，两者在临床症状、病程等方面有相似之处，而且常常同时发生，严重影响患者的社会功能。目前国内关于经前期综合征与双相障碍共病的研究较少，该文就两者共病的流行病学、可能的共病机制、诊断要点以及治疗方面进行综述。

【关键词】 经前期综合征；双相障碍；共病

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【Abstract】 Both premenstrual syndrome (PMS) and bipolar disorder are common mental disorders. They have similarities in clinical symptoms and course of disease, and often occur simultaneously, which seriously affect the social function of patients. At present, few studies on PMS and bipolar disorder comorbidity have been conducted in China. In this article, the epidemiological data, possible comorbidity mechanism, diagnosis and treatment of PMS and bipolar disorder were reviewed.

【Key words】 Premenstrual syndrome; Bipolar disorder; Comorbidity

经前期综合征(PMS)主要表现为经期前反复出现情绪不稳定、易怒、烦躁和焦虑等症状,同时可能伴有行为和躯体症状,这些症状在经期时或经期后不久可自行缓解。经前期烦躁障碍(PMDD)是PMS中较为严重的一种类型。目前美国《精神障碍诊断与诊断统计手册(第五版)》(DSM-5)仅对PMDD的诊断标准进行了说明,并将其划分为抑郁症的亚型之一。在育龄女性中,PMDD的患病率为2.1%~15%,而PMS的患病率可高达10.3%~21.1%^[1]。双相障碍(BD)是既有抑郁发作又有躁狂或轻躁狂发作的一类心境障碍,根据临床表现不同,可分为3个亚型:BD-I、BD-II和环性心境^[1]。根据我国最新的流行病学调查显示,BD的终生患病率约为0.5%^[4]。BD与PMS共病在临床上非常常见,但其内在的联系以及共病机制目前尚未明确,相应的研究也不多。有鉴于此,本文就BD与PMS共病的流行病学、可能的发病机制、临床表现、诊断以及治疗等方面的研究进展进行总结介绍。

一、BD与PMS的关系

BD与PMS均具有循环性的病程特征、均表现

为不典型抑郁的症状如贪睡、贪吃、嗜碳水化合物、灌铅样麻痹等,提示两者之间可能存在某种病理生理上的联系。从流行病学的资料看,一方面,罹患PMDD会增加BD的患病风险,一项针对社区人群的大样本研究显示,在闾下PMDD中,3.8%共病BD-I、0.3%共病BD-II;而在PMDD患者中,BD-I和BD-II的共病率分别为5.7%和4.9%,明显高于未罹患PMDD者的0.8%和0.6%^[5]。另一方面,罹患BD,也会增加PMDD的患病风险。根据最近的一篇综述发现,分别有25%~77%和15%~27%的BD患者共病PMS和PMDD^[6]。其中,BD-II患者共病PMDD的概率最高,达到22.6%,而在BD-I和对照组中,该数值分别为6.7%和1.6%^[7]。

二、BD与PMS共病机制

PMS的发生与性激素周期性波动有关。雌、孕激素急剧改变的时期,如青春期、经前期、产褥期以及更年期也正是BD高发的时期。PMS与BD这种类似的时间周期模式,似乎提示它们之间存在共有的病理生理学机制。然而,这样的观点近年来却遭受越来越多的质疑。事实上,两者的

共病机制,迄今为止尚不是十分明确^[8]。目前,关于PMS与BD共病机制比较广泛的共识是,PMS与BD的发病,并不是因为体内性激素的异常,而是因为对月经周期内性激素以及其代谢物正常波动的敏感性异常而触发^[9-11]。性激素的周期性波动调节个体对压力的敏感性,而对压力的敏感性会进一步影响个体的情绪调节^[8,12]。

性激素包括雌二醇(E2)和孕激素(P4)以及其他神经类固醇如孕酮衍生物别孕酮(ALLO),可能分别在神经递质的合成与代谢、受体合成以及突触可塑性等不同水平上作用于情绪调节的相关脑区包括边缘系统以及前额脑区,它们的周期性功能障碍导致这些脑区的活动发生变化,从而引起情绪和行为的周期性变化^[13-15]。尽管上述激素介导的情绪调节机制尚未完全被揭示,但已有的研究显示,性激素可能通过影响脑内的各种单胺类神经递质的合成、代谢以及受体敏感性等,继而影响到个体的情绪调节。

E2通过促进谷氨酸释放、抑制抑制性神经递质 γ -氨基丁酸(GABA)的传递、增加多巴胺合成并降低其降解以增加神经细胞的兴奋性,上调多巴胺能奖赏系统^[16-18]。此外,E2促进边缘系统血清素的合成和利用,并通过增加去甲肾上腺素合成和利用率来调节去甲肾上腺素能系统^[19]。雌激素还可以通过调节5-羟色胺(5-HT)受体的mRNA表达水平进而增加5-HT的敏感性^[20]。对使用雌激素治疗的女性进行正电子发射断层显像(PET)分析发现,雌激素治疗后PMDD患者多个脑区的5-HT_{2A}受体密度显著增加^[21-22]。

P4及其代谢物ALLO能抑制谷氨酸的释放。ALLO抑制多巴胺诱导的谷氨酸能在前额叶皮层释放,从而降低神经元的兴奋性。ALLO的一个重要作用是增加GABA能突触的效能。GABA_A受体正向调节剂如ALLO通常具有镇静、抗焦虑和抗癫痫作用^[23-24]。相反,眶额以及前额叶皮质GABA浓度在重性抑郁、产后抑郁以及绝经后抑郁患者中明显降低^[25]。PMDD患者,ALLO对GABA_A受体的增强效应次优敏感,加上在经前期,体内ALLO浓度下降,引起月经前症状,并且由于对下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴(HPA轴)的GABA控制较差,因此增加了主观和生理应激敏感性^[26]。另一种理论认为,由于GABA_A受体对ALLO的敏感性增加,黄体期的ALLO水平——在某种矛盾反应的意义上一——会引发PMDD患者的月经前负性情绪^[25]。

三、BD与PMS共病的临床特征

BD患者和PMS患者都会出现周期性的情绪改变,如:烦躁、易怒、焦虑、心境低落等,情绪控制能力降低,并可伴有头痛、胸闷、睡眠障碍等一系列躯体症状。但与未共病PMDD的BD患者相比,共病PMDD的BD患者具有以下特点:BD的发病年龄更早,病程更长;缓解期更短,更容易复发;快速循环的机会更高,既往1年躁狂或轻躁狂发作次数以及终身或过去1年内的抑郁发作次数更多;共病惊恐障碍、广泛性焦虑、创伤后应激障碍、贪食症、物质滥用以及成年注意缺陷症的机会更高;月经初潮时间更早,BD的发病年龄与月经初潮之间的距离更近;在围生期以及口服避孕药期间会有更严重的情绪症状^[27-29]。有研究显示,与单纯的PMDD以及健康对照比较,共病PMDD的BD患者在黄体期抑郁症状更严重、主观睡眠质量更差、特质焦虑水平更高,主观的节律紊乱更明显,提示共病PMDD的BD患者的症状负荷更重^[30]。

四、BD与PMS共病的诊断与评估

PMS常用的筛查工具主要有问题严重程度每日记录表(DRSP)和经前期综合征筛查工具(PSST)。DRSP为前瞻性自评量表,包含14个条目,采用6级评分,分值越高表示症状越严重或对社会功能影响越大^[31]。PSST为回顾性自评量表,由Steiner等^[32]根据DSM-IV诊断标准编制。侯璐璐等^[33]对该量表进行了翻译和修订,经检验,PSST中文版具备良好的信度与效度,可作为国内PMS的筛查工具。DRSP和PSST各有优缺点,DRSP要求受试者连续2个月经周期每日填写问卷,工作量较大,容易失访;PSST灵敏度高,但特异性较差。对于同一群体,若使用DRSP进行筛查,PMS和PMDD的患病率分别为74.8%和3.9%;若使用PSST进行筛查,PMS和PMDD的患病率则分别为79%和33.3%^[34]。

虽然有研究者认为,PSST可以有效地筛查出同时患有PMS和其他精神疾病的患者,但在临床上,BD共病PMS很难与BD在经前期症状恶化(PME of BD)相鉴别^[24]。因此,对于可疑共病PMS的BD患者,可先使用心境稳定剂等控制症状,等BD的病情稳定后,再运用PMS筛查工具对患者进行至少2个月经周期的评估,最后判断是否共病PMS^[32]。此外,由于DRSP无法对BD患者的

抑郁和躁狂症状进行同步评估,因此近期有学者开发了麦克马斯特经前期和情绪症状量表(MAC-PMSS),旨在对BD共病PMS患者的抑郁和躁狂症状、经期前症状以及月经出血情况进行前瞻性的同步评估^[35]。

五、BD与PMS共病治疗

BD共病PMS的治疗,首先是基于BD的临床特征,选择合适的心境稳定剂包括非典型抗精神病药、抗惊厥药以及锂盐等积极控制患者的情绪症状。在这个过程中,尽可能选择既可能对患者的BD症状也可能对患者的经期前症状具有治疗作用的药物。例如,有研究显示,拉莫三嗪对于患有PMDD的BD患者有积极疗效,而且有助于减少BD患者月经周期的情绪波动,与激素类避孕药联合使用能改善BD患者的情绪^[36]。此外,作为治疗BD的一线药物,喹硫平被发现对5-HT再摄取抑制剂(SSRI)不应答的PMDD患者有效^[37]。相反,某些治疗BD的药物有可能引起性激素水平改变而加剧PMDD的症状,故在治疗BD共病PMDD时,需慎用。如Rasgon等^[38]对比了不同心境稳定剂对女性性激素水平的影响,结果发现,与锂盐和其他非典型抗精神病药物相比,丙戊酸钠明显升高了患者的雄激素水平,因此加重了患者的PMS症状。

对于BD共病PMS患者,待患者的抑郁和躁狂症状被控制之后,可酌情选择专门针对经前期症状的药物进行干预。其中可供选择的药物种类包括:①SSRI,SSRI被认为是治疗PMDD的一线药物,使用的时机包括全月经周期、半月经周期以及仅限于有症状的黄体期。鉴于SSRI在BD中使用有可能增加转躁的风险,故有学者建议,对于BD共病PMDD患者,SSRI仅在在有症状的黄体期内使用,而且其治疗效果与全月经周期使用相当^[39]。②激素,最常用的就是口服避孕药。Jarosz等^[40]发现,使用口服激素类避孕药可减少痉挛、笨拙、意识混乱和想独处等症状,但对于焦虑、腹胀、情绪波动等症状的治疗效果差强人意。③激素调剂剂,包括度他雄胺(5- α 还原酶抑制剂,抑制孕激素代谢为ALLO)、乌利司他(黄体酮受体调节剂)、塞普诺龙(Sepranolone,GABAA受体调节类固醇拮抗剂)均有助于缓解经前期的抑郁与焦虑症状^[41-44]。除了药物治疗以外,心理治疗如基于互联网的认知行为治疗(iCBT)被发现对改

善PMDD的症状也有帮助^[45]。

六、结 语

BD与PMS共病在临床上常见,雌、孕激素与单胺类神经递质之间的相互作用可能是两者共病的内在生物学机制,也是目前治疗BD与PMS共病的主要理论依据。PMS的临床表现具有种族差异。然而,目前关于中国人群PMS的研究较少,关于BD与PMS的研究更处于空白,因此,有必要进一步加强此方面的研究。

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